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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

21362

Budget totals and public debt,
1789-1936—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Budget receipts	Budget expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Public debt at end of year
1930	67,918	80,342	-12,424	254,706
1931	67,793	76,539	-8,746	265,231
1932	66,059	81,616	-15,557	288,971
1933	65,100	85,078	-19,978	294,703
1934 (estimated)	63,100	82,597	-19,497	294,030

* Loss less than \$500,000.

NOTES

Refunds of receipts are excluded from budget receipts and budget expenditures starting in 1933; comparable data are not available for prior years.

Certain interfund transactions are excluded from budget receipts and budget expenditures starting in 1932. For years prior to 1932 the amounts of such transactions are not significant.

The change in the public debt from year to year is not necessarily the same as the budget surplus or deficit, as explained on p. 86.

THE UNITED STATES IS PAYING
FOR SOVIET SPIES

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, 2 days ago—on October 3—I took the floor, to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that, in the face of the persistent record of Soviet espionage via the United Nations, Secretary General U Thant had contracted to establish in Moscow a training school for prospective Soviet employees of the United Nations, to be paid for out of U.N. funds.

The sum involved for 2 years is \$201,200, of which the United States will pay \$64,424.

The Soviet Union will pay only \$35,139.

I urged that the State Department formally demand a vote of censure of the Soviets for their provocative and conscienceless utilization of the United Nations for espionage purposes; and I urged, further, that we back up this demand by presenting to the General Assembly a documented summary dealing with the cases of the 17 Soviet citizens, most of them employees of the U.N., but some of them members of the Soviet delegation, who had been caught in the act of spying against the United States.

Finally, I warned that if the proposed funds for the U.N.'s Moscow training school were approved, such action would raise such serious doubts in my own mind about the wisdom of continuing financial support to the U.N. that I would feel constrained to raise the matter for reconsideration as soon as the new Congress convenes in January.

I am happy to inform my colleagues that on the day after I made my statement in the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLOTT), speaking for the U.S. delegation to the U.N. registered the strong disapproval of this Government of the contract that Secretary General U Thant had concluded with the Soviets.

In assailing the contract in the Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Senator from Colorado said:

What really concerns us is that the Secretary General is forced to go the length of entering into this unusual arrangement—and to commit funds to it—in order to secure language experts from a member state

like the Soviet Union. Surely the United States is not a country which requires technical assistance to train language experts for United Nations service . . . and surely the costs involved in running this program are ruble costs and do not require the expenditure of foreign exchange.

Presumably under instructions from the State Department, the Senator from Colorado refrained from voting on the item; and it was overwhelmingly approved by the Committee. As matters now stand, therefore, we are committed to pay one-third of the cost for this training program for prospective Soviet U.N. employees—or, to be more exact, we are being called upon to foot the bill for the training of future Soviet espionage agents who will shortly come to our country, cloaked in U.N. diplomatic immunity.

I submit, Mr. President, that this is an outrageous situation; and I have today sent to the Secretary of State a letter urging, among other things, that the United States refuse financial support for this item in the U.N. budget.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point the text of an article which appeared in today's issue of the Baltimore Sun, together with the text of my letter to Secretary Rusk.

There being no objection, the article and the letter were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

U.S. SENATE.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
October 5, 1962

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In the face of the persistent and conscienceless use of the U.N. by the Soviet Union for purposes of espionage against the United States, I wish to propose that the American delegation formally raise this matter in the General Assembly; present the General Assembly with a documented summary covering the 17 Soviet citizens who have been caught participating in such espionage; and request that the General Assembly censure the Soviet Union for abusing the hospitality of the United States and for thus recklessly endangering the prestige and reputation of the United Nations.

I believe that somehow we must find a way of facing up to this problem, because nothing will more rapidly destroy the confidence of the American public in the U.N. than the continuation of Soviet espionage via its U.N. personnel, on the wholesale scale of recent years.

I also wish to protest against the Secretary General's commitment to use U.N. funds to pay for a prospective training program in Moscow for Soviet language experts to be employed by the U.N. I wish to protest, particularly, over the fact that the United States will be called upon to pay its traditional share of U.N. operations, which in this case would amount to \$64,424 over a 2-year period. I note with satisfaction that Senator GORDON ALLOTT, speaking for the U.S. delegation, assailed this plan at the meeting of the Budget Committee yesterday. But, apparently under instructions from the State Department, he abstained from voting, so that now we are committed to the project.

I respectfully urge Mr. Secretary, that the United States refuse to contribute to the financing of this project.

In support of my recommendations, I enclose copies of my statements on the subject, the first one made on the floor of the

With all best wishes,
Sincerely,

THOMAS J. DODD

[From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 5, 1962]

U.S. HITS U.N. JOB TRAINING—PLAN CALLS FOR
RUSSIA TO TRAIN TRANSLATORS

(By Paul W. Ward)

NEW YORK, October 4.—The U.S. Government belatedly registered official disapproval here today of a contract that U Thant, the United Nations chief executive, made with the Soviet Government last March 28.

The contract, in effect since that date, provides for the training in Moscow of Soviet nationals to take jobs here as United Nations interpreters or translators at the rate of 22 a year.

It also provides that the expense of the operation be shared by all the world organization's members, including the United States, which must pay 32.02 percent of the total bill, or nearly twice as much as the Soviet Union (17.47 percent).

DENOUNCED BY DODD

Washington's disapproval was voiced in the General Assembly's 108-member Budgetary Committee by Senator ALLOTT, Republican, of Colorado, less than 24 hours after Senator Dodd, Democrat, of Connecticut, speaking in the U.S. Senate's debate on a \$100 million appropriation to buy U.N. bonds—had denounced Thant's project as one for "training prospective Soviet spies against the United States."

The critique the State Department allowed the Colorado Republican to voice in his maiden speech as a U.S. delegate here was also the first the Kennedy administration has ever directed publicly at Thant, whom it is touting for election this fall to a full 5-year term as the United Nations Secretary General.

Senator ALLOTT was, however, confined to voicing "concern" in Washington's behalf about Thant's contract with the Kremlin and not allowed to press the issue to a vote.

REQUEST APPROVED

In consequence, Thant's request for \$101,200 to pay the staff and students at the Moscow school this year was approved by the committee with Senator ALLOTT recording an "abstention" and all the other committee members present giving tacit assent.

None seconded the U.S. delegate's critique or otherwise took heed of Senator Dodd's warning yesterday that, if Thant's request were approved here, it would raise such serious doubts in my mind about the wisdom of continuing financial support to the United Nations that I would feel constrained to raise the matter for reconsideration as soon as Congress reconvenes in January.

Senator Dodd, who stressed that he had voted to have the United States absorb half the United Nations' \$200 million bond issue, keyed his speech to the Sunday Sun's September 30 publication of the details of Thant's contract with "the Moscow Pedagogical Institute for Foreign Languages."

RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED

He also appended to it a Justice Department list of 18 Soviet nationals expelled from the United States in recent years for engaging in espionage while stationed here either as United Nations employees or as Soviet delegation attaches.

In addition, he called upon the State Department and the U.S. delegation, which Adlai E. Stevenson heads here, to "monitor the United Nations expenditures more closely" and also "make abundantly clear" to Thant that, since the United States pays roughly a third of the world organization's operating expenses, "we have a right to be consulted" in advance of his undertaking projects like the one in Moscow.